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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/556,655	11/12/2005	Bjorn Jonsson	P16448-US1	6547
27045	7590	05/03/2007		
ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR 1-C-11 PLANO, TX 75024			EXAMINER DAGER, JONATHAN M	
			ART UNIT 3663	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 05/03/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/556,655

Applicant(s)

JONSSON ET AL.

Examiner

Jonathan M. Dager

Art Unit

3663

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 November 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date See Continuation Sheet.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :11 Januray 2007, 12 November 2005.

DETAILED ACTION

Objections: Disclosure-Minor Informalities

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: spelling errors.

1. Page 2, lines 21 and 25: the term "forehead" is used instead of "ahead".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Regarding claim 9, line 2 "...generates a request for transcoding", it is unclear as to what exactly "transcoding" is defined as.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

Art Unit: 3663

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-5 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by DeLorme (US 6,321,158)

Regarding Claim 1, 2, 10, and 11, DeLorme discloses that a desktop application facilitates user selection of areas, starts, stops, destinations, maps and/or point and/or route information. It optionally includes supplemental online information, preferably for transfer to the PDA or equivalent device. Users' options include route information, area, and route maps. Maps and related route information are configured with differential detail and levels of magnitude. Used in the field, in conjunction with GPS receiver, the PDA device is configured to display directions, text and map formats, the user's current position, heading, speed, elevation, and so forth. Audible signals identifying the next turn along the user's planned route are also provided. The user can pan across maps and zoom between two or more map scales, levels of detail, or magnitudes. The IRMIS also provides for "automatic zooming," e.g., to show greater detail or closer detail as the user approaches a destination, or to larger scale and lower resolution to show the user's overall planned route between points of interest (abstract).

Additionally, Delorme discloses that the driver can opt between Multimedia and pure routing functions, as just discussed, are blended or integrated essentially by sequencing multimedia and routing operations under user control. Routing 205 plus multimedia 209 subsystem operations, performed sequentially, produce combined or interactive output at step 265. The combined or interactive output typically includes a

Art Unit: 3663

unique, customized or personalized travel plan provided in the form of map displays or hardcopy maps annotated with information about places, and travel directions, with the optimal computed route highlighted, labeled or otherwise marked. Users can opt to further embellish combined, interactive travel plan output with selected multimedia graphic images, videos, animations, sound or voice output as well as text, documents, numeric or tabular data about locations, POIs or points of interest or other geographic objects along the way, i.e., on or near the computed optimal route. One preferred form of such combined travel plan output is illustrated in FIG. 1N.

Regarding claims 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, and 14, Delorme discloses a scenario in which the user 103 has selected a particular lakeside location 124 on the underlying digital map, or in conjunction with a route or a waypoint along a route. The specific lakeside location 124 is shown as an "X" in a circle 124 on the simplified drawing of a typical digital map screen 122. The user 103 picked this point of interest located by a lake by means such as a mouse clicking operation at the location or place name as depicted on the digital map 122. The location can also be identified by words or symbols along a displayed route on the underlying digital map screen 122, by selection from a list of place names or from a list of types of locations, or by other routine or state of the art inputs (Figure 1A, column 10, lines 3-15).

Regarding claims 7 and 17, DeLorme discloses that a stream of data at the bottom of the display indicates that you are receiving satellite information. The symbol in the upper right corner indicates your GPS status. A circle with a line through it means

Art Unit: 3663

that DeLorme's GPS receiver has not been detected or you are not receiving enough information to determine a fix. The transmitting symbol indicates that DeLorme's GPS receiver is acquiring satellite information, but is not yet receiving sufficient satellite data to determine your position. This message is displayed while DeLorme's GPS receiver is acquiring satellite data and can take several minutes. "2-D" indicates that you are receiving data, but it is not sufficient to determine your elevation. "3-D" indicates that you are receiving ample data and have a good fix (column 19 lines 25-35).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLorme (US 6,321,158) in view of Buckham et al. (US 6,662,016)

Regarding claims 6, 15, and 16, DeLorme discloses all of the embodiments of claims 4 and 13, respectively, but does not disclose a target information object comprising another moving vehicle being displayed.

5. However, Buckham discloses providing graphical location information such as the location of an individual (including one's self); a car, truck, boat or other vehicle; one or more vehicles of a fleet; and/or the location of a mobile unit such as a wireless telephone. Applications that make use of such location information include fleet

Art Unit: 3663

management applications, applications for providing driving or walking instructions and applications for tracking moving vehicles.

In such applications, it is sometimes desirable to provide location information by way of a graphical display. Such a display may show the location of a mobile resource on a map of a surrounding area. The map may identify other requested location information, such as the location of a service provider of interest, for example, a hotel, restaurant or the like, in addition to the mobile resource location. Such graphical displays are useful because they allow a viewer to quickly ascertain a significant amount of location information. For example, a dispatcher or fleet manager may quickly ascertain the location of mobile resources of interest by viewing the display. Similarly, an individual may quickly determine how to drive or walk to an identified service provider location by viewing a map that identifies both the location of the individual and the service provider location. Accordingly, it is useful to provide a display that includes at least mapping information and a marker, e.g., a cursor or other identifier, indicating the position of a mobile resource (column 1 lines 17-42).

Therefore, given the teachings of Buckham, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device of DeLorme to provide on-board coordination between multiple vehicles and display their orientation with respect to each other and a common waypoint. Doing so would enable the user(s) to utilize graphical position information of mobile resources.

Art Unit: 3663

6. Claims 8, 9, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLorme (US 6,321,158) in view of Ohmura et al. (US 6,208,932).

Regarding claims 8, 9, and 18, as best understood, DeLorme discloses all of the embodiments of claims 7 and 17, respectively, but fails to disclose a priority system wherein a change in system state will switch the media of the information object.

7. However, Ohmura discloses a navigation apparatus wherein the priority order of data is changed in accordance with change in the running state of a vehicle. The apparatus contains selecting means for selecting information, which is to be outputted in accordance with the priority order, from the plurality of information stored in the storing means. The information itself is presented by rank, thus limiting the amount of data available to the driver.

In the case of a change in running state, driving purpose, or running environment, the limitation on data presented is relaxed. Next, "urgent information" is processed as exceptional data in the routine "processing exceptional data" (FIG. 38), so that the urgent information is quickly and surely provided to a driver. However, such "urgent information" in the third embodiment is data which has been predetermined by the system. Examples of "urgent information" are: tunnel information, earthquake information, vehicle information (alarm for breakdown, alarm for distance between vehicles, alarm for flat tire and the like), traffic information (accident information, regulation of traffic) and the like (column 30, lines 43-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the device and method of DeLorme to allow for a navigation system

Art Unit: 3663

that will forward an information object to a media in case of urgency. Doing so would provide the driver with priority data if need be.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan M. Dager whose telephone number is 571-270-1332. The examiner can normally be reached on 0830-1800 (M-F).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Keith can be reached on 571-272-6878. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jonathan Dager

25 April 2007


THOMAS BLACK
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER